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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
2	EASTERN DISTRI	CT OF NEW YORK
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	X
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	: CR-05-273
5	V.	: U.S. Courthouse Brooklyn, New York
6	MOHAMMED RAHMAN,	: January 5, 2006
7	Defendant.	: 11:00 o'clock a.m.
8		X
9	TRANSCRIPT OF	
10	UNITED STATES	IORABLE JOHN GLEESON DISTRICT JUDGE
11	ADDEADANGES	
12	APPEARANCES:	
13	For the Government;	ROSLYNN R. MAUSKOPF United States Attorney
14		By: JACK SMITH ROGER BURLINGAME
15		Assistant U.S. Attorneys 225 Cadman Plaza East
16		Brooklyn, New York 11201
17	For the Defendant:	RONALD NIR, ESQ.
18		
19	Court Reporter:	Anthony M. Mancuso 225 Cadman Plaza East
20		Brooklyn, New York 11201 (718) 260-2419
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23	Broondings properted by week-wite-3	_ Market and
24	Proceedings recorded by mechanical produced by CAT.	
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                (Case called; both sides ready.)
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                MR. SMITH: Jack Smith and Roger Burlingame for the
     United States.
  3
  4
                          Ronald Nir for the defendant Mohammed
               MR. NIR:
              Good morning, your Honor.
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     Rahman.
               THE COURT: Good morning.
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 7
               Okay. Mr. Nir, are you and your client ready to
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     proceed to sentence?
               MR. NIR: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Have you read the presentence report?
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               MR. NIR: Yes, I have.
               THE COURT: Have you, sir?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.
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               THE COURT: Any objections to the presentence
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     report?
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               MR. NIR: Any objection we had I gave in my letter
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     to the court.
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               THE COURT:
                           0kay.
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               Sometimes they fall by the wayside. I take it yours
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    have not.
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               MR. NIR:
                         No, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
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               Remind me what they are.
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               MR. NIR: Judge, just in general there were some
    difficulties in the English language with regard to my
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report.

client's brother who was questioned with respect to certain I had indicated to the probation officer that the actions. better part of valor would be to speak with that individual in Arabic, not in English.

In addition, there were some problems that my client actually had with regard to the marriage relationship between him and Ms. Vernazza when he gave the wrong year in terms of the date and Ms. Vernazza corrected that.

There were some minor points.

THE COURT: If you want me to address specific changes to the presentence report, tell me what they are. None of those issues with regard to the interview of the brother or with regard to the marriage have any effect on the sentence as far as I'm concerned,

MR. NIR: That's fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything else with regard to the advisory guideline calculation or the presentence report before I hear from you about the appropriate sentence?

> MR. NIR: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Just so we're all on the same page, the advisory guideline range is 33 to 41 months, correct?

> That is according to the presentence MR. NIR:

MR. SMITH: We made a motion for a two-point enhancement for preparation and planning.

> ANTHONY M. MANCUSO, CSR OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

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               THE COURT: Where is that motion?
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               MR. SMITH: That is in the letter dated November 1,
            I have another copy here, your Honor.
 3
     2005.
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               THE COURT:
                           Someone remind me why this was adjourned
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     the last time.
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               MR. SMITH: We adjourned it and there was
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    miscommunication about what date it was on.
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               THE COURT: That's right. Through no fault of your
 9
    own, you were not here.
               MR. NIR: I actually came in on the next date and
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11
    found out that it was adjourned again.
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               THE COURT:
                           Now, I got it.
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               What is the date of your letter?
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               MR. SMITH: The letter that makes the upward
    adjustment motion is November 1 of 2005. We also submitted a
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16
    letter in response to Mr. Nir's's letter, which is dated
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    December 8 of 2005.
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               THE COURT:
                           That I have three copies of,
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    compensating for that fact is that I don't have any copies of
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    your other letter.
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               You've seen it, I take it?
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               MR. NIR:
                        Yeş.
23
               (Pause.)
                            Okay.
24
               THE COURT:
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Mr. Nir, what's your response to the government's

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application for an upward adjustment under the subsection (b)(1) of 2J1.2.

MR. NIR: Judge, if I may, it appears that the information that my client gave both to this court and to the U.S. Attorney's Office was in full confidence and full effect under the proffer agreement and at the time he took the plea.

My client actually gave all of the same information that the government is seeking an upward adjustment for prior to his taking a plea, and then with this court in taking the plea.

In point of the fact, your Honor, the probation report itself gave my client an extra point or points. Those two points, I would argue, are already in the presentence report because according to the plea agreement that we had entered into my client would have been at a level 16 at the time of sentence in this matter. In effect, the Probation Department, by raising it to a level 18, actually gave the two points that the government is seeking.

The upward adjustment that they are seeking is for things that my client already has admitted to. It's not for anything more or less than that.

The countenance --.

THE COURT: That's not a reason not to give it to him. Maybe he gets points for candor. But what you say doesn't suggest a reason not to give him the adjustment.

MR. NIR: No, your Honor.

In effect, your Honor, the government by now asking for this, after having the plea agreement in force and effect for several months, is asking the court to not abide by the plea agreement that was entered into in this case.

THE COURT: I see.

MR. NIR: And to --.

THE COURT: Can I have the plea agreement?

MR. SMITH: If I may, judge, actually there was a mistake by me in the plea agreement, but it's not this one. We assessed planning and preparation in the plea agreement. However, what I didn't do is we did not add an assessment in there for his leadership role in this offense and that results in the numbers that Mr. Nir is talking about.

THE COURT: I see.

MR. SMITH: Because I didn't put the four points in for that, the Probation Department correctly did and -- but they didn't put in these two points. The net effect is that the probation guideline analysis is two points higher than the plea agreement estimate.

THE COURT: I got you, I think. Hang on a second, Mr. Nir, before you finish your argument.

(Pause.)

THE COURT: I see. So the probation officer jacked it up four but didn't give you the two that you sought for

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planning and preparation?

MR. SMITH: Exactly, judge.

THE COURT: Now, I get it.

MR. NIR: Both the planning and preparation and leadership roles were both known to the government prior to the plea agreement in this case and in point of fact there were several proffer agreements in which my client described those matters as well as other matters in an effort to cooperate with the government in this matter.

And in other matters as well.

The fact of the matter is, your Honor, whether or not he is the leader in this matter, a plea agreement was entered into. More importantly, those leadership aspects, in what the people performing this conspiracy, really in some ways amounts to friends talking amongst friends as well. Fawaz Habbas worked for my client in this matter and some of the planning and preparation were his and that's based on the tapes that were turned over to the government with respect to this matter.

In point of fact, the ultimate incident against Gemal Wahed in this matter was not in relation to my client. In fact, the original plan was supposed to have happened the day before this incident. The government has agreed to that argument in prior discussions and the subsequent plan, the plan that actually entered was a plan that Fawaz Habbas

actually generated on the date of that incident. My client wasn't in New York. That may very well have been because the intention was that he was not to be part of the actual incident.

But those leadership roles and those increased points that the government is asking for were all contemplative of the plea agreement in this matter and they were all known to the parties in full force and effect.

THE COURT: All right.

Well, let me say, right at the outset, how this gets resolved has no bearing on the sentence that I will impose and would not have done so even in a mandatory guideline range era.

But the dispute in a way just puts a spotlight on the horse trading that kind of goes on with guideline adjustments.

The four level upward role adjustment wasn't in the plea agreement, but there was no objection to it from the defendant.

The two level upward role adjustment for planning and preparation is in the plea agreement and it's only the government's effort to get it into the guideline calculation that has brought the objection on from the defendant.

Implicit in your remarks -- and I'll make it explicit for you -- you're fine with these four levels as long as you don't get

the other two levels for planning and preparation, right?

MR. NIR: Well, judge, that's actually not fully correct.

THE COURT: You never made an objection to the four levels.

MR. NIR: I understand that, in that my argument has always subsumed everything that the government is asking also subsumes the arguments in the increased levels that the Probation Department has garnered. You can argue whether or not it should be increased by two levels or increased by four levels or increased by six levels.

The fact of the matter is that all of that information was known. My client cooperated, with myself present, during the Probation Department interview. I cannot take fault or error with respect to those things that my client said in my presence at the time of the meeting with the Probation Department. But my argument, your Honor, is that those four levels subsume the two levels, that they are all inclusive.

THE COURT: I understand your argument.

MR. NIR: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: I don't begrudge you making it. It's less precise than these guidelines purport to be. These guidelines require us to look at the facts that bear on role and then look at the facts that bear on planning and

preparation, decide whether those separate adjustments are appropriate. There's the separate issue that you have alluded to about holding the government to what it predicted in its plea agreement, but you don't really mean that argument. If you did you would have made an objection to the four level upward adjustment.

Let me clear away this underbrush, because I say again it's academic as far as I'm concerned, maybe it won't be to some reviewing court. As far as I'm concerned this resolution is academic to the appropriate sentence in this case.

I'm going to resolve it in favor of the government because the facts are in the government's favor. Obviously, a role adjustment is appropriate. He led this conspiracy to frame the victim of this crime, Abdul Wahed. The requisite number of participants were involved in the crime. It's also obvious to my mind -- and I so find -- that it involved the sort of planning and preparation contemplated by subsection 3 of 2J1.2 (b), that is, if the offense was extensive in scope, planning or preparation. It was for the reasons set forth by the government in its letter.

So, the government's objection to the presentence report is sustained. The guideline range is adjusted upward two levels accordingly, which brings us to a total range rather of 41 to 51, is that correct?

MR. SMITH: That's correct, judge.

THE COURT: I'll say it for a third time that the resolution of that sentencing dispute is not necessary within

the meaning of the Birmingham line of cases from the Second Circuit to the sentence that I intend to impose here today.

0kay.

Do you want to be heard with regard to the appropriate sentence?

MR. NIR: Judge, before I'm heard, I'm going to ask that my client be given a moment to speak and make a statement to the court.

THE COURT: Sure.

Go right ahead.

THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon, your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

Good morning, really.

THE DEFENDANT: Good morning. I'm sorry.

I have been a target of a mosque, called the Mosab Nabri, located half block from Cleopatra Restaurant. That's my brother's business. Since my brother made a donation -- and the check went to the Children and NYPD victims of 9/11 -- I posted the PABA letter on front door and the mosque through Mr. Wahed --.

THE COURT: The mosque what? That's the name of the mosque?

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THE DEFENDANT: No. The mosque through Mr. Wahed became aware of the donation. Mr. Wahed was hired sometimes to do some cleaning and dish washing in the restaurant. I was approached by two individuals from the mosque, Mr. Mohammed and Mr. Wahed, to make a cash donation to the mosque.

Also they asked me to stop serving liquor, since we are Muslims. I refused to give the cash donation. I was afraid of what purpose the money would be used for. Also my brother's business could not survive without serving liquor.

Since that moment I have not had a moment of peace. Constant complaints were made to the police about the restaurant. All of them was false complaints, some of them about bombs or shootings or partial building collapsing. All the complaints were made in a very busy time which is the weekend nights to embarrass us in front of our customers.

The restaurant was vandalized. The glass of the front door was shattered four times. My minioun was smashed six times, three times before the incarceration and three times after.

Mr. Wahed is very active at that mosque and I told him at the time we were friendly that I'm on probation and any violation will land me in jail. Mr. Wahed knew me as a professional, one-man-band player and we're known to the Arabic community.

THE COURT: And well what?

THE DEFENDANT: And well known to the Arabic community and the Cleopatra business relied heavily on my entertainment and my management and my brother cannot manage the restaurant by himself. On March 27 of 2004 Mr. Wahed was hired for one day to cover the absence of the original dishwasher and in the middle of that night he harassed a customer for tips.

Also, one of the waitresses asked him to lift two boxes of soda. He bent down and looked under her skirt. I called Mr. Wahed and I told him what he did was wrong. I paid him and I asked him to leave. He came back three hours later, around 5:00 o'clock in the morning, and he instigated an altercation with me and three weeks from that date he made a police report and accused me of assault.

I went to trial on a charge of attempted assault in the third degree and I was convicted. I was convicted on January 7, 2005.

Before that, on August 18 of 2004, Mr. Wahed asked my codefendant, Mr. Fawaz Habbas for a ride home. On the way home Mr. Habbas recorded a voice tape of Mr. Wahed. It is part of the discovery, your Honor. Mr. Wahed offered Mr. Habbas that if I paid \$15,000 to the mosque he will drop the charge against me.

Also, on the same tape, when Mr. Wahed -- and he said it's either the money or the jail. He's between this and

Ι

this and he said that we will go from the mosque directly to the court to drop the charge.

When Mr. Wahed -- when Mr. Habbas asked Mr. Wahed whether this money might fall in the hands of terrorists overseas Mr. Wahed on the tape says there is no terrorists overseas. Even Hamas is not a terrorist organization.

On same tape Mr. Wahed says that the terrorists are the Jews and they are the ones that runs America. He says that while our nation is at war on terror, your Honor.

More than that, Mr. Wahed wants me to lose the custody of my son Kareem. That I thought was too much for me, your Honor. I was awarded custody of my son and I raised him alone since he was 18 months old. I was both a father and a mother to him. He's ten years old now and at PS 1 in Brooklyn. I could not bear the fact that Kareem would go to his mother since she never played an active role in his upbringing.

Kareem is the third child by her third husband. She gave up each of her other children to their fathers before they were two years old.

That was what provoked me to do this big mistake. thought at that time he will be deported since him and the sheik conspired to extort \$15,000 and God knows what this money will go for.

I have been always pro-government, your Honor. My

brother bought the business on March of 2003. It was the beginning of the Iraqi war. I contacted the FBI to report a credit card fraud by middle eastern descent in the Bay Ridge area and every time I give the federal agents the credit cards, Agents Roth and Lender, called me to their office, in Kew Gardens, two out of 15 occasions, they awarded me financially. I was not doing it for the sake of the money, your Honor. I don't know that they offer money for this kind of information. I did it to pay loyalty to my country.

Also, two months after my apprehension -- also two months after my apprehension I have a meeting with Mr. Jack Smith at his office and with his assistants. I confessed to the details of my crime. I gave Jack Smith a piece of paper with my own handwriting indicating six different criminal activity that goes on in the Bay Ridge area by middle eastern descent. One of these criminal activity was a big ring that selling narcotics called hashish.

I give Mr. Jack Smith three names of individuals,
Tunisian guy by name of Sabri and two Moroccan guys named
Nabir and Soni. Two months later from that date I read in the
Daily News on August 24 of 2005 that a ten million dollar drug
ring was busted in the Bay Ridge area.

And a week later one of the codefendants was assigned to my floor. I see the exact names on the indictment, 05-323 and now I stand before you, your Honor,

after I examined myself for the past nine months at the Metropolitan Detention Center. I have now learned to think before acting on my emotions and not reacting.

Back in the year 2000 I took the oath and I became a United States citizen. I have always been very proud to be an American and raise my son in this great country. I have caused my loved ones extreme hardships. I may lose my son who means more to me than my own life. I have hurt the people that love me and need me, like my son, my wife, Barbara, my father, he's 82 years old and my mother she's 77 years old, my brother my sister, my nieces.

This has tormented me day and night since my incarceration. Pleading guilty was my first step in recognizing the wrong that I have done, your Honor. And now I stand humble before you here in federal court, with remorse and regret for my actions.

I want you to know, your Honor, that I'm truly sorry. I'm truly sorry for everything that I have done, honestly. And I will never do anything to jeopardize the freedom that I have in this great country. May God bless you, Judge Gleeson, and bless the United States of America.

Thank you.

THE COURT: The fault is probably mine. But I couldn't understand, given what you said about the mosque and Wahed and the contribution to the 9/11 fund and then you're

hiring Wahed. I couldn't understand why in early 2004, given that history, you hired him in the restaurant, even for a night.

THE DEFENDANT: He was hired sometimes a total of maybe 20 days. He's not a steady employee. When we need some cleaning or dish washing and we don't have the dishwasher, we hired him because he hang out in front of the mosque.

THE COURT: Was this after they begun to pressure you?

THE DEFENDANT: No. Exactly in the beginning of 2004, at the time that I made the donation to the NYPD.

THE COURT: When was that donation?

THE DEFENDANT: It was in January of 2004 and Mr. Jack Smith have a copy of that.

THE COURT: When did the Cleopatra open, in 2003?

THE DEFENDANT: In 2003, the beginning of the Iraqi
war, 2003, March.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Mr. Nir.

MR. NIR: Your Honor, my client's family, some of whom he's described, his wife Barbara, his brother, his parents and other relatives, nieces, and the like are seated in the audience in the second row.

As my client has indicated, he is very remorseful and sorry for everything that's taken place here and it's

apparent, your Honor, that no matter, you know, what we say and that this court will sentence my client to what this court believes is appropriate. We would argue, your Honor, that an appropriate sentence in this matter would be more along the lines of what was agreed to in the plea agreement and somewhere in the period of 27 to 33 months.

And to give him more than that, to exceed that, your Honor, I think that it -- not only will it hurt my client and certainly punishment is to hurt the defendant. But it will also hurt my client's family and there's at least one person who is not here today and that is my client's son, who is now ten years old. He was nine years old when this all started to take place and that is as my client has indicated the person who was first and foremost in his mind at that time.

THE COURT: Okay.

One thing should be clear -- you're right -- I'm going to impose a sentence I think is just. It's not notwithstanding what gets said here. It's, in part, in light of what gets said here.

Secondly, you mentioned what's stated in the plea agreement. It's not my understanding that there's an agreed to sentence.

MR. NIR: There was not.

THE COURT: Was there any discussion prior to the entry after pleas that the government's intention, which since

has been acted upon, was to seek an upward departure?

MR. NIR: There was nothing discussed at that time about the government seeking an upward departure.

THE COURT: Anything said to you then which is inconsistent with the government's current application for an upward departure?

MR. NIR: Since nothing was ever discussed regarding an upward departure, I can't say that there was anything discussed at all with regard to that aspect.

THE COURT: Well, no. It's not true. I mean it strikes me that conversations along the lines of we're not going to take a position where within the range, for example, might obviously be inconsistent with the government now saying, judge, please upwardly depart.

The reason I mention this is you brought it up. You characterized this agreement as an agreement to a sentence within that estimated range and I want to know exactly what you mean by that.

MR. NIR: Well, judge, the agreement imposes a maximum level by which my client will not file an appeal and he agreed not to file an appeal should he be sentenced to I believe 60 months or less. It was my understanding and I will say that the government never said anything other than they won't take any position with regard to a sentence, in regard to this matter. Nothing was ever discussed with regard to any

enhancement of anything that was requested in the agreement.

THE COURT: Okay.

Mr. Smith.

MR. SMITH: Judge, on that point, just to I think reiterate what Mr. Nir said, we did have discussions. Specifically, one of the issues in the plea agreement was what Mr. Rahman would plead to and he pled to rather than a charge with a five-year cap, he pled to a charge with a longer cap. And another issue was this waiver of the plea agreement. --

THE COURT: Waiver of appeal.

MR. SMITH: I'm sorry. Waiver of appeal, your Honor. Though we did not discuss specifically what motions the government's would be making. It was implicit in these negotiations that the government reserved the right to make argument that he be sentenced higher than the guideline range in the case and I think that's consistent with what Mr. Nir said.

Your Honor, in addition to that, as to one of the things Mr. Rahman said, Mr. Rahman did meet with the government prior to entering his plea. He did admit his guilt in this offense and he did provide information regarding criminal conduct that he for the most part knew of third-hand, but some things he knew of firsthand.

I want to make clear for the record that none of his information has been used in any case. The case that

Mr. Rahman speaks of now I frankly don't even know of it and I'm certain, because this is my case, that no information given by Mr. Rahman was used in any sort of investigation by the government.

Your Honor, that said --.

THE COURT: What about this illusion to having been a paid informant?

MR. SMITH: Yes, your Honor.

I have spoken to the agent who -- and I addressed this in the government's December 8 letter. I spoke to the FBI agent who worked with Mr. Rahman. Mr. Rahman was an informant working for money. He was not paid a large sum of money and no arrests were ever made using his information. He claimed to have information about credit card fraud. The FBI agent involved, who Mr. Rahman stated his name, was on a credit card squad with the FBI. I think there were, if I remember correctly, there were discussions about wiring up the Cleopatra for the purpose of these investigations. In essence, it never went anywhere.

The agent did have a good relationship with Mr. Rahman and didn't leave on bad terms with him. But the impression I got from speaking to him was this was not something that he was doing out of the goodness of his heart. This was a situation, in most situations with the FBI, where people are paid for providing information. I don't think

Mr. Rahman was provided very much money at all because I don't think very much was done.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SMITH: Your Honor, in a situation like this, in such an unusual crime, and under 3553 A, the history and characteristics of the defendant are paramount. Before the court you have a man who has twice been convicted of assault and in one of those cases he brutally assaulted and hospitalized a man in Manhattan, broke his teeth, broke his jaw. To this day he's failed to accept responsibility for that crime.

He's also the person he set up here. I think it bears mentioning here. The innocent person who he conspired to accuse of a crime that could have given that person a life sentence, that's a person that Mr. Rahman stands convicted of assaulting as well. So he framed a person he assaulted because that person went to the police. I think Mr. Rahman inability to accept responsibility and his attempts to justify his behavior in this case really provide a window into what a dangerous and disturbed person he is.

This defendant is unlike the other defendants that this court has sentenced in this case. He has a record of violence. He had the central and motivating role in this offense and more than any other he has tried to justify what he did by demonizing the victim, by going so far as to suggest

that the victim is somehow in league with terrorists to justify his behavior in this case.

THE COURT: What is your response to the -- what I understood to be -- the claim by Mr. Rahman that there's a tape-recording that bolsters his claim that there was an extortion, a shakedown attempt, by Wahed of him?

MR. SMITH: There was a tape, your Honor. And, in fact, when we first met Mr. Rahman in the course of this investigation when he sat down and talked with the government before this plot became unearth, he immediately provided us with a copy of that tape. And on that tape there are discussions between Mr. Rahman and Mr. Habbas about money being paid to drop the charges.

MR. NIR: I just want to interrupt. Between Mr. Abdul Wahed and Mr. Habbas.

MR. SMITH: I apologize.

Mr. Abdul Wahed and Mr. Habbas about money being provided to drop the charges in this case. In fact, one of the things on the tape that's clear is Mr. Abdul Wahed says I don't want the money for me. I don't need anything. Something like I only need the clothes on my back, something along those lines. The money should be provided to the mosque.

However, in the course of the government's investigation, we spoke with Mr. Habbas who cooperated with

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the government about this tape and what he stated to the government is that the tape that the government was eventually provided had been edited and that certain portions of that tape where Mr. Abdul Wahed said things that didn't help Mr. Rahman and where statements were made that made it clear that Habbas was the one who was soliciting the payment attempt had been edited out of the tape.

In fact, as we prepared for trial in this case, I believe the court signed a subpoena for -- signed a subpoena for the defendant to provide us with the original tape that was used in this case. So while the victim certainly was willing to drop the charges if a certain amount of money was paid to the mosque. There's no question about that.

Mr. Rahman characterization of that as a bribe that he meant was incorrect. What it was was his response to an offer by Mr. Habbas to Mr. Rahman to do that thing, to drop the charges.

THE COURT: So Habbas told you that on behalf of Mr. Rahman he offered to pay Wahed to walk away from the assault case?

MR. SMITH: Exactly. He offered to have him paid, not necessarily the money was going to come from him, that he would get the sum of money.

THE COURT: Sorry. I interrupted you.

MR. SMITH: Your Honor, I don't have much more to

say. I think this crime speaks for itself. This victim was unjustly imprisoned for two months. He is, in essence, kidnapped and held against his will. Mr. Rahman used the federal government, in essence, to kidnap this person and but for -- and I think this is the final point -- but for this crime being unearth Mr. Abdul Wahed could have spent the rest of his life in prison, likely would have spent the vast majority of the rest of his life in imprison.

THE COURT: What do you mean by that? Based on the frame-up?

MR. SMITH: Yes. He faced a life sentence, your Honor. Statutorily, because the crime that he was accused of, the statutory maximum ---.

THE COURT: That's the statutory max. Are you referring to the -- I thought you might be referring to the fact that plan one, which never was executed, was to frame him for rape.

MR. SMITH: Well, that's true, judge. No. When I spoke just now, I was referring to the federal crime that he framed him for, which would be retaliating against a witness in a federal criminal case.

THE COURT: That doesn't really get people a life sentence, statutory maximums notwithstanding.

MR. SMITH: Given Booker and 3553 A, though practically I agree with the court, certainly it's a situation

where Mr. Abdul Wahed could have been in prison for many years.

THE COURT: It's nothing no sneeze at. I don't mean to suggest that. Who's idea, from the government's perspective, was the original idea to have Nadia Zeid falsely accuse Wahed of rape?

MR. SMITH: Your Honor Mr. Atif Mahmoud also cooperated with the government. He was another coconspirator here, informed us that he was approached by the defendant and by Habbas to do that. He said, no, that I'm not going to have her do that. That plan was then dropped.

THE COURT: Atif Mahmoud attributed it to Habbas and this defendant?

MR. SMITH: Right.

THE COURT: Anything further?

MR. SMITH: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything further from the defendant?

MR. NIR: I'll take umbrage only with one thing Mr. Smith has indicated, that is, your Honor, that the original tape was provided to the government and in my estimation, your Honor, there was no difference between the original tape and the earlier tape which had been provided to the government when Mr. Rahman and other counsel met in the government's offices.

And the fact of the matter is that the statement did

not come from Mr. Habbas as to the money. The first approach on the money in my estimation came from Gemal Wahed with respect to this matter.

THE COURT: Habbas and the defendant can't both be right on this edited tape thing. Did you get the original?

MR. SMITH: We got a tape from Mr. Nir and we submitted it to be tested. I think when Mr. Nir gave it to us he couldn't say for certain that there was the original, only that this was the tape the family had given him.

MR. NIR: I was informed, your Honor, that it was in the location where my client had indicated it would be found, that that was the original tape, that there were no others besides that.

THE COURT: Okay.

Anything further?

MR. NIR: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anything further from you?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

Well, there's parts of this case that are complicated and nuanced and still subject to some dispute. But to the extent there are some outstanding disputes, like whether this tape that was eventually turned over was the original or just the original of an edited tape, is something else and doesn't matter to my mind.

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The heart of the case is not complicated and not nuanced and not subject to dispute. And, that is, to right what you perceived to be wrongs committed against -- rightly or wrongly -- you started this ball rolling towards federal agents arresting this Abdul Wahed. And, if all went according to your plan, you would still be out there in the street conducting your business and Abdul Wahed would be at the front end of the a very long prison term.

I've said this in connection with your codefendant sentencings. I'll say it again. This is not a typical obstruction of justice. This case is outside what we call the heartland. Typically, obstructions of justice entail people engaging in tactics, sometimes lying, sometimes hiding documents, to fend off government scrutiny of themselves or their friends. It's rare -- and in my experience unique -that an obstruction of justice is more than affirmative, aggressive, predatory type of offense, like it is here, the object of which is to get some innocent person -- and frankly I don't really care from a sentencing perspective -- I don't care if in your view he was not innocent, in the sense that you describe in your narrative, he was innocent of the crime that he got locked up for and thrown in jail for and would have spent years in jail for and that's the crime that you framed him for. It's an outrageous, an absolutely outrageous manipulation, distortion of the processes of this justice

system.

The case falls outside the heartland. I'm not persuaded by your plea for leniency here today, given the history that the government has alluded to, given the egregious nature of this crime.

You're sentence is eight years in the custody of the Attorney General. I've considered all the factors under 3553 A. I have not specifically set forth on the record all of the results of that consideration. I've set forth on the record what I consider to be the part of the case, which is the case falls outside the heartland.

It's an eight-year sentence to be followed by a three year term of supervised release. A special condition of supervised release is that you received mental health treatment as directed by the Probation Department. There's a one hundred dollar special assessment, but no fine.

You have a right to appeal the sentence I have just imposed, Mr. Rahman. If you wish to do that, you have to file a notice of appeal, in this courthouse, within ten days or you lose your right to appeal. If you can't afford a lawyer to represent you, one will be appointed for you to prosecute the appeal.

Do you understand what I have said about the appeal? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there a place of incarceration you

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THE COURT: Have a good day.

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